

Prevention of Posttraumatic stress disorder in Children and Adolescents.

Gepubliceerd: 07-12-2006 Laatste bijgewerkt: 18-08-2022

Risk of chronic PTSD after ASD diminishes with an early intervention (CBT) that attempts to modify cognitive appraisals.

Ethische beoordeling	Positief advies
Status	Werving gestopt
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Interventie onderzoek

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON27153

Bron

NTR

Verkorte titel

N/A

Aandoening

Posttraumatic stress disorder

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: Maastricht University

Overige ondersteuning: ZonMw, the Netherlands Organization for health

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

Presence vs. absence of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, and PTSD-symptom-severity (assessed with structured interview (ADIS-C interview Anxiety disorders interview schedule for children) and self-completed questionnaires (CPSS: child posttraumatic stress scale)).

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

Traumatic events often cause severe and persisting psychological complaints. About one-fourth of children and adolescents develop PTSD. For more than half of them, the disorder becomes chronic (duration > 6 months). Comorbid disorders include depression, physical complaints and behavioural problems, which can result in developmental delay. It is important to prevent this to occur through early intervention.

Cognitive-behavioral therapy for individuals with Acute Stress Disorder appears to be effective in preventing chronic PTSD. Therefore, early intervention guidelines, suggest that CBT appears to be the most justified early intervention. However, there has been no controlled outcome research on early intervention with children and adolescents.

The objective of this study is to investigate whether early CBT with parental involvement reduces risk of chronic PTSD in children and adolescents with ASD.

This study is part of a bigger research-project which aims to predict, explain and prevent PTSD in children and adolescents.

Our study population consist of children and adolescents who experienced a single traumatic event. Children will be assigned to CBT-group or control-condition (wait-list-controls). Also their parents will be involved in our study, regardless of their involvement in the traumatic event.

Cognitive-behavior therapy-protocol includes 5 sessions for the children. The program is individual.

Doel van het onderzoek

Risk of chronic PTSD after ASD diminishes with an early intervention (CBT) that attempts to modify cognitive appraisals.

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Brief trauma-focused cognitive behavioral intervention or control-condition (wait-list-controls).

Contactpersonen

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Wetenschappelijk

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Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

Children (aged 7-17) who have had contact with Victim Assistance experiencing a traumatic event less than 2 weeks ago, children meet the DSM-criteria for Acute Stress Disorder.

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

Exclusion criteria include:

1. Brain injury;
2. Psychotic or organic mental disorder;
3. Current suicidal ideation;
4. IQ less than 80;

5. Proficiency in Dutch;
6. No parent willing to participate in the study.

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Interventie onderzoek
Onderzoeksmodel:	Cross-over
Blindering:	Enkelblind
Controle:	N.v.t. / onbekend

Deelname

Nederland	
Status:	Werving gestopt
(Verwachte) startdatum:	01-12-2006
Aantal proefpersonen:	80
Type:	Werkelijke startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies	
Datum:	07-12-2006
Soort:	Eerste indiening

Registraties

Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

Geen registraties gevonden.

Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

In overige registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL818
NTR-old	NTR831
Ander register	: N/A
ISRCTN	ISRCTN07286192

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten

N/A